



ALEXANDRIA:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1860.

The following particulars of the devastating conflagration in Salisbury, Maryland, we obtain from an extra sheet of the Salisbury Sentinel, issued on Friday:—"On Thursday morning last, between three and four o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the startling and alarming cry of fire! It was some time subsequently to the first alarm ere the inhabitants generally were awakened, it being that period of time for sleep when persons generally slumber most soundly. In consequence, the fire had made considerable progress before much effort could be made for its extinguishment; but after assembling in full force, and putting forth the utmost exertions of which they were capable with the restricted facilities for its suppression at their command, the raging element speedily and rapidly extended from the building in which originated to those adjacent, and from thence to others more remote, until nearly sixty tenements were consumed, covering an area of some two and a half acres, and involving a loss in personal and real estate of some two hundred thousand dollars. By this dreadful calamity a large portion of the business part of our town is destroyed, and a number of our most worthy citizens deprived of shelter and support. The desolation is complete, naught remaining but the denuded chimneys of the consumed buildings, except in one solitary instance, that of the Protestant Episcopal Church; its walls, which are brick, are still standing. There is one feature at least in this calamity which imperiously demands sincere gratitude and thankfulness, and that is the wonderful preservation of human life. No life was lost and no one seriously injured, although those who were laboring to extinguish the fire and save property were surrounded by the devouring flames and exposed to falling fragments. A meeting of the citizens of the town has been called to make arrangements for investigating the origin of the conflagration and for relieving the sufferers."

The meeting between the two greatest Sovereigns in Germany at Toplitz, in Austria, has taken place, and it is believed that the result has been an alliance between them, offensive and defensive, in the event of the dominions of either being attacked.—Prussia at Baden-Baden, the German crowned heads were left alone to pursue their own interchange of sentiments. The smaller Princes of Germany, when they met the Emperor of the French in the spring, at the favorite watering place already mentioned, were afraid to trust his Prussian Majesty to the custody of the conqueror of Solferino; but at Toplitz this official jealousy did not interfere, and the great men were left alone in quiet cogitation. All that was told of the interview is that they shook hands at meeting, and probably the same ceremony was gone through at parting. Another important item of intelligence is the clothes which they wore—the Emperor, in a Prussian uniform, while Francis Joseph displayed his person in the Prussian costume, and with the decorations of the Order of the Black Eagle. We are further told that the crowd cheered the two rulers, who were said to have returned their thanks for this mark of popularity from the balcony of Count Clary's palace—a decidedly democratic gesture, familiar enough in republican America, and not unknown in England, when an archduke of the empire is overhauled with gratitude at the warmth of his reception, but somewhat of a novelty in the part of men who occupy high places by virtue of what is called "the divine right."

From Mexico there is as yet no news of any great importance. Oquendo, though at the head of a numerous and powerful army, had done nothing, while Miramon was at Lagos, evidently holding in contempt his adversaries, who were hovering around him on all sides. In the capital a movement was said to be on foot, originated by the Spanish Minister Pacheco, to displace Miramon, and put one of the brothers Cuevas, formerly Minister of War under Zuloaga, at the head of the church party. There were some apprehensions that the populace and military might get up an *cacique* and sack the city. An attempt had been made to get up a liberal movement, but failed. It is evident that the latter party is in need of a competent leader. The prospects of General Comonfort are spoken of very confidently by some. Among the various rumors in circulation is one that Miramon is to be made Emperor of Mexico. This proposition is said to have come from the foreign diplomatic body. On the other hand, Mr. Matthews, British charge, was about to leave on the private property of Miramon, Corona, Ledo, and other leaders, in retaliation for the forced loans exacted from British subjects. In New Leon the attempted revolution against the authority of Vidaurri had been suppressed, and at present everything is quiet in that State. Carrizal, of Rio Grande notoriety, had sacked a large town and was committing the most horrible atrocities in the name of the Juarez party.

The Washington Star says:—"The Hon. Mr. Greenwood, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, accompanied by C. H. Bhatt and Mason Thompson, esp. son of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, will leave this city on Wednesday next for Pike's Peak to settle some existing difficulties with the Indians."

The Great Eastern left her moorings, in Chesapeake Bay, at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, and arrived at New York on the morning of Sunday. It is now conceded, that if the English have built a larger ship than we have, they have not built a better one.

John L. Green has been appointed Marshal of the Western District of Tennessee, vice Hampden McLaughlin, removed.

The Post-office at Queen Anne, Prince George's county, Md., is discontinued.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the TIMES."

The excitement in Texas, growing out of the threatened insurrection of slaves, continues unabated. A letter from Dallas, in that State, says: "Three negro men, the leaders in the insurrectionary plot, were executed at this place on Tuesday evening. One of them, Pat Jennings, was the man who applied the torch to the town of Dallas, and one of the most prominent of those who were engaged in the work. Sam Smith—another, and a preacher—was a hardened old scoundrel; and the third, old Cato, has always borne a bad character in this country. They were taken out of jail, escorted to the place of execution by the military, and in the presence of a large concourse of people expiated their crimes as justice demanded. They betrayed no discomposure in view of the awful fate before them. Pat positively refused to say anything, and died with as much indifference as if he had been about his ordinary occupation."

Blondin, the celebrated tight-rope performer, met with a serious accident a few nights ago during his exhibition at Chillicothe, Ohio. The Cincinnati Gazette says: "After dusk he gave a performance of trundling a wheelbarrow across a rope, and to make the feat more terrific, he encircled himself in a blaze of fire-works, which were ignited simultaneously with his starting. Before he had accomplished half his task, one of the pieces prematurely exploded and set fire to his clothing. The peril of his situation could not be seen by the thousands of spectators below, in consequence of the continued emission of sparks, and the adventurous Blondin had nothing to do but to walk the rope and suffer the torture of being slowly roasted. Having accomplished the distance, he, by his own efforts, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not before his back was very badly burned."

The agitation created by Lord Brougham's "statistic fact" still continues. A tart letter from Prof. Longstreet, a member of the "Statistical Congress" from the United States, takes up and resents Lord Brougham's fling. The letter, with explanations from its author, appears in the Charleston Courier. On account of the insult to the United States through their minister, Mr. Dallas, Longstreet declined taking his seat in the Congress, and even shunned social civilities as might have been offered to him as a member, and which were, probably, extended to Dr. Delaney, the Canadian negro member. Dr. Longstreet takes special notice of the fact that Lord Brougham congratulated Mr. Dallas not upon the presence of a black or colored man, but of a "negro," in order to give the more point to his sarcasm.

The treasurer of Amherst College has lately received from Mr. Daniel Sears, of Boston, a heretofore liberal benefactor of the college, a small and carefully sealed box, with the instruction that it is not to be opened for one hundred years, on pain of a forfeiture of the gift which it contains. Speculation is at fault as to the contents and the reasons for the accompanying condition.—The shrewdest guess is that the box holds deeds of real estate in Boston, now under lease for one hundred years, but then to be transferred to the college. But let us be patient till 1960, and then we shall all know.

It is said that a severe Indian fight took place three weeks since, on the Solomon, about 100 miles above Fort Riley, in which about 300 Potawatamies and Delawares were killed. The dead were all scalped, and supposed the other party to be Cheyennes, &c., who were known to have been in that vicinity at that time. The murdered Indians are supposed to be a party of some three or four hundred Potawatamies, half breeds and Delawares, that went from this vicinity a short time previous to the rumored battle, for the purpose of hunting buffalo.

The overland mails bring Denver City advices of August 4th. The trial of Wood, for attempting to kill the editor of the Rocky Mountain News, had been closed. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal. The case was then referred to the people, who voted to send Wood out of Denver. Comparatively few citizens were present. Wood had left the place. The result was altogether unexpected to the community and caused great indignation. The mining news is unimportant.

Our exchanges inform us that the late light rains have extended generally over this State and throughout Virginia and North Carolina, reviving the corn crop and all other vegetation drooping from the effects of the long continued drought. The accounts from Texas and Louisiana are, however, very discouraging. All our Maine exchanges are complaining bitterly of the drought. It has been very severe in that region. At Oldtown all the saws have been stopped.

The Brownsville (Texas) Flag professes to have news from Mexico. General Miramon, it states, had been summoned to a conference with the French and English Ambassadors. The result of their interview had not transpired. It was, however, well understood that the views of the Ambassadors were hostile to the designs of the Juarez faction, and that they would do all in their power to thwart it.

Paris "fashions" for August tell us that striped dresses are much in vogue of late, no longer the old style of horizontal stripes, but almost universally perpendicular ones, which produce a pleasing effect on dresses with bouffants, as they thus blend more gracefully with the ensemble of the robe. Bonnets are less pretentious in their decoration; fewer flowers are worn, and those somewhat negligently.

Fully five thousand people gathered upon the bank of the river at Cincinnati, on Friday, to witness the feat of Dan Rice's elephant, Lalla Rookh, swimming from the Kentucky to the Ohio shore. On the first attempt, several skiffs laden with people accompanied the elephant, but when a hundred feet from the shore, Miss Lalla evinced an ugly disposition, and chased them all out of the water.

To the list of August the Illinois Central Company has forwarded 4,500,363 bushels of grain and flour, which exceeds the total forwarded in the whole year 1856, which was 4,425,809 bushels. Last year 4,204,004 bushels were forwarded. The total shipment this year will probably be from eight to nine millions bushels, or nearly double the amount of any previous year.

A special Providence seemed to protect four little children sleeping in a room in New London, on Monday night, when the house was struck by lightning, and the subterranean fluid shivered one bedstead and tore off the footboard of the other, without injuring in the least the little innocents who were there reposing on the very bedsteads thus shattered and destroyed.

Two butchers, named Allen and McCoy, got into an altercation at Memphis, on Wednesday last, when the latter seized a knife and hurled it at his retreating antagonist with such force that the weapon, entering his side beneath the ribs, went through the body and came out in front.

In Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon, a man named Conrad, employed as a waterman on the City Passenger Railroad, was run over and killed by car No. 61 of the Green street line.

Geo. Aldrick, a convict, who had just served out a term of five years in the Virginia penitentiary, for killing a man in Logan, left Richmond a few days since, and on arriving at Logan county, found that his family had moved across the river to Warfield, Lawrence county. The Kanawha Republican says: "He followed them. He murdered his sister in the most shocking manner, literally cutting her to pieces, taking out her heart and hacking it to pieces, and then throwing the body in Sandy river. The body of his son, a lad of about 13 years old, was found in a by-place, nearly eaten up by the dogs. After the perpetration of these horrid deeds, the fiend, with his gun in hand, fled to the woods, saying that he intended to kill his father and mother and two other persons. The excited people are after him."

Miss Harriet Hosmer, the American sculptress, has returned from her artistic labors in Europe to comfort a sick and aged father. She is spoken of as a fine, dashing, black-eyed girl of twenty-nine, who bears her world-wide fame with the happy, careless spirit of a child. She returns to Italy next autumn.

The steamer North Star, from Aspinwall on the 4th, has arrived. The U. S. vessels Sabine, Falmouth, and Release were at Panama. The Lancaster and St. Mary's were at Panama. The North Star brought no mails. Gen. Hurney came passenger by the North Star. The specie by this arrival amounts to \$1,000,000.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, on Thursday. A royal salute was fired by all the war vessels in the harbor, and he was met at the wharf by the State and Church dignitaries of the Island, members of Parliament, the military, and various civic societies.

The Rev. Mr. Sheehan, is the reported bridegroom to whose fortunes are now allied the fame, name, and reputation of Mrs. Emma Cunningham-Burdell. Mr. Sheehan is a Universalist preacher of more than ordinary talent.

On Saturday, Dr. Dummer, of Jersey City, and John Whitaker, of Trenton, were drowned whilst bathing at Long Branch. Two young men, named Gardner and Haight, were also drowned at the Highlands, on Saturday, whilst bathing.

Moses S. Beach, who has just retired from the New York Sun, is engaged in perfecting a steam press, which it is hoped will succeed in printing one hundred thousand sheets in an hour.

The corps of Cadets at West Point are at present encamped on the plain, studies have been suspended for the time, that they may receive instruction in the details of military life.

It is expected that Capt. Benham will commence operations on the Washington aqueduct on Wednesday next.

Senor Mata has left Washington, leaving the Mexican mission in charge of its Secretary.

POLITICAL.

Hon. J. J. Crittenden in his recent speech in Louisville, made favorable personal references to each of the Presidential candidates. He thought that a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity would pervade the South in case Mr. Lincoln were elected. Under Mr. Douglas there would be continual warfare. Mr. Breckinridge's election would encourage the disunionists, as said Mr. Crittenden, "disunion sentiments make up the body and the soul, the nerve and the action of this party." Mr. Crittenden continued: "But no State, or set of States, should start up and rebel and resist by force of arms a President of the United States elected by the people of the United States. No minority should act the dictator, unless they are ready for revolution and anarchy. If our President misbehaves, let us call him to account in a legitimate way, according to the constitutional forms of our republican government, and displace him at the constitutional time."

The Democracy held a county meeting at McConnellsburg, Penn., on the 10th instant, at which a regular skirmish was indulged in between the Douglas and Breckinridge parties. Much latter feeling prevailed, and the meeting broke up in a row. During the absence of the editor of the Democrat, Mr. Sanson, at Cresson, the Breckinridge party entered the office of that newspaper, mutilated the forms, ran up the Breckinridge flag and issued an edition of the paper under that banner. A personal encounter also took place, at night, after the meeting, between Mr. Sanson and G. A. Smith, a Breckinridge attorney. Sanson gave Smith the lie, when the latter colored him. The parties were then separated.

A Breckinridge flag was raised one day last week at Newport, N. H., the residence of Edmund Burke, esp. At the conclusion of the formalities, which were "assisted" by a mingling of "those who mingle may," speeches were made by the Hon. Edmund Burke for the National Democracy, Dr. John Hopkins of Sunapee, for the Douglas party, and by Paul S. Adams, esp. of Newport, for the Republicans. The Boston Bee, a radical Republican organ, says: "We do not recollect, in all the instances of political animosity, such an instance of good feeling."

It is said that Mr. Seward has consented to take the stump in New England as well as in New York and the West. His personal friends consider that such a course only will ensure the election of Lincoln, in which event Mr. Seward will be the power behind the throne, as well as the heir apparent for 1864. Also that Mr. Yancy is coming North to speak at no distant day.

The Democratic Governor of Georgia, has appointed an eminent Whig lawyer of that State one of Judges of the Supreme Court.—One swallow doesn't make a summer, but if that example should find half a dozen imitators, there would be reason to believe that the millennium is at hand.

A large Bell and Everett meeting was held at Frederick, on Friday, at Court House Square. Speeches were made by J. Dixon Roman, A. Cooper, and E. H. Webster. The latter spoke for an hour and a half with great ability to an immense crowd.

Judge Oliver M. Spencer has been nominated for Congress from the 1st district, and Hon. John A. Gurley from the 2d district of Ohio, by the republicans. These two districts embrace Cincinnati and Hamilton county.

"Old Abe's" brother in law is stamping Illinois for Douglas. A cousin of Lincoln is also out against the rail splitter.

FARMERS' BANK AT RICHMOND.—The following promotions of several of the officers of the Farmers' Bank, in that city, were made on Thursday.

Robert A. Payne, Second Teller, promoted to the office of General Accountant of the Bank, in place of Edward Sutton, resigned.

Lysander W. Rose promoted to Second Teller.

W. B. Bigelow promoted to Assistant Teller.

J. H. Lowmes promoted to Runner.

George A. Smith elected Porter—a new office.

Mr. Sutton, as previously stated, has been elected Cashier of the Bank of the Bank of Richmond.—Rich. Whig.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A letter in the Cologne Gazette states that the pope has refused to adopt any of the measures suggested by the French minister, and has declared, if these changes are forced on him, he will abandon his States. The Papal Government is kept in constant alarm by the rapid organization of an army in Sicily. The rumor that Garibaldi had embarked with a strong force, with the intention of landing on the Italian coast, has increased the alarm of the Roman authorities. It is feared that Garibaldi may suddenly appear on the Papal territory, his real purpose being quite unknown. Lamouriere is doing his utmost to bring the Pope's land force into a condition that may enable him to attempt some defensive movement. All the intelligence from Rome, given in the German journals, confirms the description of the Pope as a dissipated and dissolute man, and a thoroughly dishonest man. They are still a cause of the utmost perplexity to the Roman authorities. For the sake of peace the pay of the recruits was a short time since, raised ten diobacci a day, and coffee and two meals per diem allowed them. But they are very discontented, complaining that they were promised high pay, that they have been badly treated, and deceived in every respect. In Macerata, Spoleto, and Civita Castellana they have conducted themselves so violently that the Italians regard and treat them with the utmost contempt. It is probable the whole Irish contingent will be dismissed as worse than useless, or allowed to return whence they came.

The Loyalists, Sisters of Charity and other women of Damascus, have safely arrived at Beyrut, under an escort furnished by the British Consul. The London Courier publishes an authentic account of the massacres at Damascus up to the 10th of July inclusive. Three thousand Christians had taken refuge in the citadel occupied by the Algerines under Abdel-Kader. The town was in the power of the murderers and incendiaries to the number of four hundred, principally Druses and Bedouins. The Turkish garrison consisted of five thousand men, who were inactive or hostile. The soldiers had driven the Christians into the flames of the burning houses. The same account computes the number of victims at three to four thousand, but states that this may be exaggerated, owing to the prevailing terror.

With regard to the intervention of the great Powers in Syrian affairs, Lord John Russell has authorized Lord Cowley to sign the Convention for regulating the intervention on the condition that the free acquisition of the Porte shall have been previously obtained. The convention agreed upon adopted the modifications desired by the Porte. As soon as the said modifications shall have been approved by the great Powers the Convention will definitely sign the Convention.—Meantime, the French force destined for Syria was preparing for their departure with all possible despatch. Large subscriptions in aid of the destitute Christians in Syria were being taken up in France.

An imperial decree of the 14th ult. fixes the selling prices of cigars, whether made in Havana, Manila or France. The prices vary from 5c (1/4) to 50c each. The same decree authorizes the administration to sell to consumers, in whole boxes or packets, every description of tobacco or snuff made in the imperial manufactures. The small Havana cigars, called "Hannas" will continue to be sold at the old price of 10c, till the stock in hand is exhausted.

The streets at Paris will soon be lighted in a manner that makes the night as bright as the day. The numbers of each house and the plates indicating the several streets are to be illuminated by as many gas burners, the glimmer of which by means of reflective mirrors, will be tripled. The expense of this dazzling light, paid by the proprietors, will amount annually to one dollar and a half a house.

The London Times says that since 1815 1,292,574 persons have migrated from the British Isles. Of these 1,186,335 went to the North American colonies, 2,060,706 to the United States, 680,399 to the Australian group of colonies, and 86,234 to other localities. The annual average from 1815 to 1859 was 109,547, and for the last ten years 248,965.

The Persia arrived at Queenstown on the 27th July, and, according to the telegram, Bright and his wife and two of his children are believed to be among the passengers.—France and England have resolved to interfere in Mexico to bring about an armistice and a convention; but it is believed that the United States will not support them in this policy.

The Akbar states that the late epidemic, having been nearly total at Algiers, caused great terror among the natives. On the top of their terraces they made noise with pestles and mortars or lighted in their rooms the small wax candles of which they possess a supply at the time of the *feite* of the Mouloud (birthday of Mahomet).

The official journal of Rome announces that the subscriptions for the Pope which have already entered the Papal exchequer amount to £220,000.

To recompense Abdel-Kader for his conduct in favor of the Christians in Syria, the Emperor Napoleon has sent him the Grand Cordón to the Legion of Honor.

The Paris Patrie announces that Spain is to reappear at the council board of the Great Powers of Europe as the *protège* of the Emperor of the French.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

On Wednesday last, J. D. Williamson, Jr., in a neat and beautiful address, presented to the New Market Cavalry, the Flag lately purchased by the ladies, Captain W. M. Shert, received the same, in a very appropriate style.

Judge Meredith delivered his opinion on Saturday, deciding that the act of the last session of the Legislature reorganizing the Judges Court of Richmond and creating a Judge thereof was constitutional.

Up to 4 o'clock on Saturday evening last about \$50,000 were subscribed to the stock of the Richmond Street Railroad. The books are open but for \$50,000.

Mr. Samuel Grim, near New Market, killed, a few days since, a Pine or Horned Snake, which measured six feet.

Senator Sidel is at the Sweet Springs, near Greenbrier White Sulphur.

THREE VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.—We offer for sale privately 1936 ACRES OF LAND, in the county of Nelson, 4 miles from the Canal, and 4 miles from New Glasgow Depot, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The Tract is well watered, has an abundance of fine timber; is well suited to the growth of Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, &c., though it has not been improved or properly cultivated, it is believed that it would make a fine grazing or stock farm. The buildings consist of a good Negro House, Barns, and Granary, Tobacco House, &c. Price \$12 per acre. The title will be given by paying interest. This Tract can be judiciously divided into four Tracts. Also, 341 Acres, 3 miles north of Lynchburg, on the Charlottesville Road, in Amherst county. Nice BRICK BUILDING, good 100 houses, Barn, Orchard, &c. Price \$1000. Also, 700 Acres, near James River in Nelson county, 7 miles below Tyler River Ware house. Nice buildings, &c. We are satisfied that these lands will show for themselves better than we can describe them. We invite those wishing to buy to call on us and examine them.

WHITEHEAD & HALL, Land Agents. Amherst county, Aug 14—w5w

The Policy of the Emperor Napoleon towards England.

We publish in full the following important letter from the Emperor Napoleon (an extract from which was given in yesterday's Gazette,) to the Ambassador of France, to which Lord John Russell referred in the House of Commons on the 30th July.—
St. Cloud, 25th July, 1860.

"My dear Sir,—"Affairs appear to me to be so complicated—thanks to the desertion of the Emperor—that I am very glad to find that I write to you in the hope that a conversation, in perfect frankness, with Lord Palmerston will remedy the existing evil. Lord Palmerston knows me, and when I affirm a thing he will believe me. Well, you can tell him from me, in the most explicit manner, that since the peace of Villafranca I have had but one thought, one object—to inaugurate a new era of peace, and to live on the best terms with all my neighbors and especially with England."

I had renounced Savoy and Nice; the extraordinary additions to Piedmont alone caused me to resume the desire to see re-united to France provinces essentially French. But it will be objected, "You want for peace, and you increase, immobility, the military forces of France." I deny the fact in every sense. My army and my fleet have in them nothing of a threatening character. My steam navy is far from being adequate to our requirements, and the number of steamers does not nearly equal that of sailing ships deemed necessary in the time of King Louis Philippe."

I have 400,000 men under arms; but deduct from this amount 60,000 in Algeria, 6,000 at Rome, 8,000 in China, 20,000 gendarmes, the sick, and the new conscripts, and you will see—what is the truth—that my regiments are of smaller effective strength than during the preceding reign. The only modification to the army has been made by the creation of the Imperial Guard. Moreover, while wishing for peace, I desire also to organize the forces of the country on the best possible footing, for, if foreigners have only seen the bright side of the last war, I myself close at hand, have witnessed the defects, and I wish to remedy them."

Having said thus much, I have, since Villafranca, neither done, nor even thought anything which could alarm any one. When Lavallette started for Constantinople, the instructions which I gave him were confined to this:—"Use every effort to maintain the status quo: the interests of France is that Turkey should live as long as possible."

Now, then, consider the massacres in Syria, and it is a sad fact that I am very glad to find the necessity of making a little war, or of playing a new part. Really, people give me credit for very little common sense. If I instantly proposed an expedition, it was because my feelings were those of the people which has put me at its head, and the intelligence from Syria transported me with indignation. My first thought, nevertheless, was to come to an understanding with England. What other interest than that of humanity could induce me to send troops into that country? Could it be that the possession of it would increase my strength?

Can I conceal from myself that Algeria, notwithstanding its future advantages, is a source of weakness to France, which for 30 years has devoted to it the purest of its blood, and its gold? I said it in 1852 at Bordeaux, and my opinion is still the same—I have great conquests to make, but only in France. Her interior organization, her moral development, the increase of her resources, have still immense progress to make. There a field exists vast enough for my ambition and sufficient to satisfy it."

It was difficult for me to come to an understanding with England on the subject of Central Italy, because I was bound by the peace of Villafranca. As to Southern Italy, I have been engaged, and I ask no better than a concert with England on this point, as on others; but, in Heaven's name, let the eminent men who are placed at the head of the English Government lay aside petty jealousies and unjust mistrusts."

Let us understand one another in good faith, like honest men as we are, and not like thieves who desire to cheat each other. To sum up, this is my inmost thought. I desire that Italy should obtain peace, no matter how, but without foreign intervention, and that my troops should be able to quit Rome without encountering the slightest resistance on the part of the Pope."

I am obliged to undertake the Syrian expedition, and, in any case not to undertake it alone; firstly, because it will be a great expense, and secondly, because I fear that this intervention may involve the Eastern question; but, on the other hand, I do not see how to resist public opinion in my country, which will never understand that we can leave unpunished, not only the massacre of Christians, but the burning of our consulates, the insult to our flag, and the pillage of the monasteries which were under our protection."

I have told you all I think, without disguising or omitting anything. Make what use you may think advisable of my letter. Believe in my sincere friendship."

NAPOLEON.

The following are the comments of the London Times on the Emperor's letter.

"The Emperor's letter, which will be found in the paper before us, will be read with interest by all, with satisfaction by those who can forget the logic of facts. The style is the full Roman hand familiar to the man who has won an empire, who has more recently annexed two provinces, and is master of a hundred legions. With the argument of success nothing is so easy as self-justification. It must be observed, however, that it is no excuse for the annexation of Savoy and Nice that it was conditional on Tuscan and the Duchies declaring for Piedmont. A steam navy may be far above the real wants of a nation, and yet far short of the previous number of sailing vessels. France may have only 400,000 men actually 'under arms,' but when, for our own security, we measure men against men, it is necessary to take into account the immense addition she can make with a single fortnight's notice."

But why are all these topics to be brought up, when we are only invited to a common policy in the affairs of Southern Italy and the East? Certainly, there is a case for interference of some sort in Syria; and, as neither the British Parliament nor the British Press, have given the least countenance to the suspicious and rumors which are current respecting the origin of the Civil War, the prejudice against which the Emperor seems to defend himself can only arise from the actual operations of French diplomacy in the East. They may or may not have contributed to the present deplorable results, and the consequent appeal for European intervention; but English statesmen and writers have expressed no opinion on that question. We are, however, glad of any occasion which has elicited the profession of such friendly sentiments, and trust that they may overshadow a policy under which we may enjoy peace without being compelled any longer to support all the burdens of war."

The police report that almost all the prominent thieves of New York have left town, principally to attend the Prince of Wales on his travels.

SPRINGHILL ACADEMY.

ON THURSDAY day of next September, I propose to open a boarding school for young gentlemen at my residence, about three miles from Charlottesville. Everything necessary for a thorough preparation for the University will be taught, and the number of boarders strictly limited to ten. Address me for further particulars.

W. W. TREES.

Charlottesville, July 31—eolm

The Battle of Melazzo.

The Press publishes a letter from M. Alexandre Dumas, describing the engagement at Melazzo, of which he was an eye-witness. The following are extracts:

At dawn on the 20th all the troops were in movement to attack the Neapolitans, who had come out of the fort and village of Melazzo, which they occupied. Malenchino, Cosenz the centre; while the right was composed of a few companies only, intended to cover the centre and left wing from surprise. Garibaldi was in the centre, where the action was expected to be the sharpest. The firing began on the left, from the Neapolitan outposts, concealed in a reed-bed half way between Meri and Melazzo. A quarrel of an hour later the centre attacked the Neapolitan line and drove it from its first position. The right meanwhile dislodged the Neapolitans from some house which they occupied. As the difficulties of the ground prevented reinforcements from arriving, Boso, with six thousand men, turned upon the five hundred or six hundred who had driven him back. The latter at first were obliged to retire before the superior numbers of the enemy; but when other troops came up to their aid, they again attacked the enemy, many of whom were still concealed among reeds and protected by fig trees, so that a charge with the bayonet was impossible. Medici, while advancing at the head of his men, had a horse killed under him. Cosenz was struck in the neck by a spear ball, and fell; he was for a moment supposed to be mortally wounded, but he was only stunned, and almost instantly he was on his legs again, shouting "Viva l'Italia!" Garibaldi, at the head of the Genoese Carabines, and some Guides, attempted to take the enemy in flank, but suddenly came on a gun placed in the centre of his assailants, and he determined to attack. When within twenty paces, the cannon, loaded with grape, was fired by the King's troops. The effect was terrible; only five or six men remained standing. Garibaldi had part of his leg and his stirrup carried away; his horse was also wounded, and he was compelled to alight. Major Breda and his trumpeter were killed by his side; Misori's horse fell dead under him; Stetella was left standing unhurt in the midst of the iron storm. All the others were killed or wounded. The gun which had done all this mischief was taken soon after. Then the Neapolitan infantry opened and gave passage to a charge of fifty cavalry, the purpose of making the little body of men, who had been driven back, retreat to the sides of the road, instead of receiving the charge on their bayonets. The cavalry came like a whirlwind, the Sicilians firing from both sides. The Neapolitan cavalry stopped, and waited to turn back, but found the passage barred by General Garibaldi, Misori, Stetella, and five or six men. The General seized the officer's bridle and cried out "surrender!" The officer replied with a blow of his sabre, which Garibaldi parried, and by a back stroke cut the officer's cheek open. The latter fell from his horse. Meanwhile, the four or five salutes were raised against the Neapolitan, who would one day be the trust of his sabre, while Misori killed two others and the horse of a third with his revolver. Stetella brought down one another, while another, who sprang at Misori's throat, was killed by the fourth shot of his revolver. While this struggle was drawing to a close, Garibaldi rallied his scattered men, charged with them, and either took or killed the rest of the fifty horsemen. Seconded by his centre, he charged the Neapolitan Bavarians and Swiss with the bayonet. The Neapolitans fled at once, but the Bavarians and Swiss made a short stand before they gave way. This decided the fate of the day.

The Late Elections.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, (*Democrat*), has the following relative to the late elections:—"The elections give little aid or comfort to the administration in North Carolina. The majority is largely reduced, and in Kentucky the success of Combs is a terrible blow to the hopes of Breckinridge, despite the moral effect of his weakness in his own State, and where he is best known. The moral effect must be tremendous. His successes to day walk the avenue with elongated countenances. The National Democracy, North Carolina have called a State Convention, soon to be held at Raleigh, to nominate Douglas and Johnson Electors. The title will receive a large portion of the vote, but not for Ellis. Our friends there, unless Breckinridge withdraws at once, he and Everett will carry the State by a large majority. The result of the Kentucky vote is the perfecting and crushing of the Southern. They expected the election of McClary by twenty thousand majority; they were assured by Marshall and other late leaders of the Bell party, that McClary would receive a large vote from the Opposition, and that as for the Douglas opposition, it amounted to nothing. You can imagine their consternation when the thunder came upon them of his defeat by a great many thousands. This result has satisfied all discerning men, that all hope for Breckinridge in the South is at an end; and if he cannot carry Kentucky, what State can he carry?"

ALLEGHANY COLLEGE.

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